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| Name: Potassium Hydroxide  Formula: KOH | Density: 2.044g/cm^3  Melting Point: 360C  Boiling Point: 1327C | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/76/Potassium-hydroxide-xtal-3D-vdW.png/200px-Potassium-hydroxide-xtal-3D-vdW.png | * It is an inorganic compound. * It is a colourless solid. * It is a prototypical strong base. * It has a very corrosive nature. |
| Name: Lead(II) Sulfide  Formula: PbS | Density: 7.60 g/cm3  Melting Point: 1118C  Boiling Point: 1281C | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/70/GalenaFromKansas.jpg/200px-GalenaFromKansas.jpg | * It is an inorganic compound. * Limited use in electronic equipment. * Is used in infared detectors. * Can be used to measure radiation. |
| Name: Copper(II) Oxide  Formula: CuO | Density: 6.31g/cm3  Melting Point: 1201C(1474K)  Boiling Point: 2000C | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fa/CopperIIoxide.jpg/200px-CopperIIoxide.jpg | * As a mineral it is known as tenorite. * It can be formed by heating copper in the air. * It dissolves in mineral acids. * It is a higher oxide of copper. |
| Name: Uranium Dioxide  Formula: UO2 | Density: 10.97g/cm3  Melting Point: 2865C(3140K) | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/4c/UO2lattice.jpg/200px-UO2lattice.jpg | * An oxide of uranium. * It is a black, radioactive, crystalline powder. * It naturally occurs in uranite. * It is used in nuclear fuel rods and in nuclear reactors. |